

Litchfield Enquirer :

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MORNING, BY
HENRY ADAMS.

TERMS.—To village and single Mail Subscribers
\$2 per year, payable before the expiration of six
months.

To companies of any number over six, \$1.50 per
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ADVERTISING.—One square, three insertions,
\$1, and the same proportion for two or more squares.
Half square 75 cts. Continuance over three weeks,
20 per cent per week.

Administrators' and Executors' Notices, \$1.00
Commissioners' \$1.25
All communications must be post paid.

COUGHS, ASTHMAS,
AND
CONSUMPTIONS.

THE public are respectfully informed that AND-
ERSON'S COUGH DROPS and PECTORAL
POWDERS have from an extensive use for 9 years
past, proved themselves to be one of the most valuable
remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of coughs,
colds, and other affections of the throat and lungs lead-
ing to consumptions. Thousands have experienced the
happy effects of this Healing Balm, and many of
the highest respectability have given certificates,
some of which will accompany each bottle, that will
satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraor-
dinary and unexpected cures have been performed by
the use of this medicine in cases of long standing, in
which other medicine had produced no favorable ef-
fect, and where the most skillful physicians had given
them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they
are an infallible cure in all cases, but of such an ef-
ficacy, there are but a few but what will be greatly
relieved by them. Scarcely a case of coughs, colds,
pain in the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep
arising from debility, or even seated consumptions, but
may be relieved by a timely use of this healing bal-
sam. Each dollar bottle of this medicine contains a-
bout 60 doses, which proves them to be a cheap me-
dicine considering their virtues.

NEW CERTIFICATES.

To James Mellen, Hudson, N. Y.
In the spring of 1818, Mr. Eleazer Harris, a man in
judicious circumstances, and who had labored for me
occasionally for more than a year, was violently seized
with an affection of the lungs, accompanied by a tight
dry cough, frequently unable to raise any thing for
nearly half an hour, and then most commonly blood.
His cough was so severe and incessant that he soon
became much emaciated, his eyes glaucous, and his
strength left him to that degree that he was wholly un-
able to labor, compassionating his situation, a friend
of mine and myself procured for him one bottle of An-
derson's Cough Drops, by taking which, in about three
weeks, (to my astonishment) he was so far restored
as to be able to perform his usual labor.

GAUS STEBBINS.

Hillsdale, Feb. 19, 1828.
I Robert Kidney, of Rochester, Monroe, co. N. Y.
do hereby certify that for a long time I was so re-
duced by an affection of the lungs, attended with a pain
in the breast, difficulty of breathing, &c. that my life
was despaired of and given up as irreparable by a coun-
cil of five physicians, but by the advice of Doct. G.
Hitchcock, of Rochester, was induced to make trial
of your Anderson's Cough Drops, and by using one
bottle was restored to perfect health. I would there-
fore recommend all those afflicted with a similar com-
plaint, to make use of the same remedy, as I am per-
fectly satisfied that it saved my life.

ROBERT KIDNEY.

Rochester, March 11, 1828.
Beware of Imposition.
This valuable medicine is counterfeited. Purchas-
ers must be particular, and ask for ANDERSON'S
COUGH DROPS prepared by JAMES MELLEN,
and also see that the bottles are stamped in the glass
J. Mellen, instead of I. Miller. For sale by W. & S.
BUELL, Litchfield, and also sold by druggists gen-
erally. 6m27

Pioneer Line.

Daily Line from Litch-
field to Hartford.

LEAVES Litchfield every morning (Sun-
days excepted,) at 8 o'clock, and ar-
rives in Hartford at 4 o'clock. Leaves Har-
ford every morning, (Sundays excepted) at
5 o'clock, and arrives in Litchfield at 1.
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, via North-
field, Plymouth, Bristol, and Farmington, to
Hartford: returns from Hartford on the same
route the next days. Tuesday, Thursday,
and Saturday, from Litchfield via Harwin-
ton, Burlington, Farmington, to Hartford.—
Returns from Hartford on the same route the
following days.

FOR NEW-HAVEN AND
NEW-YORK.

Leaves Litchfield Monday, Wednesday,
and Friday mornings, at 8 o'clock, via Wood-
bury, Oxford, and Derby, to New-Haven.
J. PARKS, Proprietor.
Litchfield, Dec. 25, 1828. 28

Ann McCourt, } Litchfield county, ss.
vs. } Superior Court, February
Andrew McCourt, } term, A. D. 1829

UPON the petition of Ann McCourt, shew-
ing to this Court, that she was lawfully
married to one Andrew McCourt, on the 29th
day of April, A. D. 1821; and that on or about
the first day of January, A. D. 1828, the said
Andrew McCourt willfully deserted her, without
cause, and has ever since continued his aforesaid
desertion, and has not furnished the said Ann
with any support, or performed any of the duties
of the marriage contract; and praying that she
the said Ann McCourt may be divorced from
the said Andrew McCourt.

Ordered, That the aforesaid petition be con-
tinued to the next term of this Court, to be hold-
en at Litchfield, within and for the county of
Litchfield, on the third Tuesday of August, A.
D. 1829, at which time and place the said An-
drew McCourt, if he see cause, may appear, and
be heard.

By the Court,
FREDERICK WOLCOTT, Clerk.
February 26 6m57

A LAD, 14 to 16 years of age, will be
taken at this office as an Apprentice to the
Printing Business. Feb. 13

George Cowles & Son,

80 RODS SOUTH OF THE CHURCH,

IN FARMINGTON,

Have on hand, and offer for sale, at Wholesale
and Retail, on the most accommodating terms.

A large & genuine assortment of
Groceries,

a part of which consists of the following arti-
cles—viz:—

20 Hhds. prime New Orleans and English
Island MOLASSES.

6 hhd. St. Croix RUM.

6 pipes French Brandy, (Signett's and other
choice brands).

2 pipes pure Holland GIN.

15 quarter casks Madeira, Port, L. P. Ten-
eriffe, Lisbon, Vidonia and Malaga

WINE.

10 barrels prime Brown SUGAR.

4 boxes Lump and Loaf SUGAR.

20 barrels ALE, (a superior article.)

20 barrels and half barrels MACKEREL.

Nos. 1 and 2.

10 barrels COFFEE.

4 do RICE.

20 chests Young Hyson, Hyson?

Skin, and Souchong

25 kegs Ginger, Pepper, and Pimento,

20 bales CASSIA.

100 lbs Nutmegs.

250 gallons CORDIALS, various
kinds.

20 boxes Raisins.

10 boxes mould Candles.

30 quintals CODFISH.

Cavendish and Endors' TOBACCO.

Maceroboy and Scotch SNUFF.

Rock SALT: Ground ditto.

DYE WOODS.

Alum, Copperas, Indigo, &c.

Drugs and Medicines.

The above articles, with many others,
having been received by way of the CANAL,
will be sold on as good terms as at any store
in this State.

Farmington, Feb. 6, 1829 1835

NOTICE.

THE Judge of the honorable Court of
Probate for the District of Litchfield has
limited and allowed six months from the date
hereof for the creditors of the estate of
BENJAMIN HOADLEY.

late of Cornwall, deceased, within which to
exhibit their claims for settlement to the sub-
scriber. All claims not exhibited according
to law will be barred a recovery. All per-
sons indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment.

SARAH HOADLEY, Adm'ia'z.

Cornwall, March 3, 1829 1838

PROBATE NOTICE.

THE honorable Court of Probate for the
District of Sharon hath limited six
months from this date for the creditors to the
estate of LEVI THOMSON,

late of Norfolk, deceased, to exhibit their
claims to the subscribers, executors to the
last will and testament of said deceased.

AUGUSTUS PETTIBONE, } Exec-
JOSEPH BATTELL, } tors.

Norfolk, Feb. 6, 1829 1838

Court of Probate, ss. District of Sharon,
February 27, 1829.

UPON the Petition of Moore Chittenden,
of Salisbury in said district, shewing to
this Court that he is Guardian to Timothy
A. Chittenden, of Salisbury in said district;
that said minor is the owner of real estate as
tenant in common with Mary R. Chittenden,
and Ann A. Chittenden, of Kent in the coun-
ty of Litchfield, which said real estate is sit-
uated in said Kent, and is the homestead of
Dr. Samuel Chittenden, late of said Kent, de-
ceased, and contains about seven and a quar-
ter acres, and descended to said minor as one
of the Children and Heirs at Law of said Sam-
uel Chittenden, deceased, and is subject to the
dower of the widow of said deceased, and also
subject to an order of the Court of Probate
for the district of New Milford for the sale
of real estate; praying for liberty to sell
the same and vest the avails according to
law, as per petition on file, dated February
27, 1829.

Whereupon, ordered that the consideration
of said petition be adjourned to 9th day of
May, A. D. 1829, at 9 o'clock in the fore-
noon, at the Probate Office in said Salisbury,
and that said Guardian give public notice
thereof by publishing this order in a newspa-
per printed in Litchfield three weeks suc-
cessively, at least six weeks before the said 9th
day of May 1829.

A true Copy of Record.

SAMUEL CHURCH, Judge.

Probate Office, ss. Probate District of
Litchfield, March 2, 1829.

WHEREAS Benjamin Whedon, of Hud-
son, in the state of Ohio, the lawful
guardian of Pomeroy Baldwin, a minor under
the age of twenty-one years, has presented his
petition, stating to this Court that the said
minor is the owner of certain real estate sit-
uated in Goshen, in said Probate District, con-
sisting of a piece of land containing three
acres, three rods, and twenty-six rods; and
one-eighth part of a certain dwelling house,
barn, chaise house, and outhouses; and one-
eighth part of one half acre of land, ad-
joining said dwelling house, and appertaining
thereto; and particularly bounded and de-
scribed in said petition; and praying this
Court to authorize and empower him the said
guardian or some other meet person to sell
and convey said real estate according to law.

It is therefore ordered by this Court, That
said petition be continued to the first day of
June, 1829, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
at the Probate Office in said Litchfield; and that
notice of the pendency of said petition be
given by publishing a copy of this order in
the newspaper printed in Litchfield called the
Litchfield Enquirer, three weeks successively
at least six weeks before said first day of June.

FREDERICK WOLCOTT,
Judge of Probate.

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Mortality among Peaches.—I remem-
ber the time, nearly forty years ago, when
I could boast nearly as many varieties of
the peach; I even said I would fatten or
feed hogs on the yellow clingstones. There
has been since that time a lamentable re-
verse. The peach trees of that plantation
and of the neighboring region have been
doomed to linger and perish. The dis-
ease has been considered by Mr. Prince
as contagious, and communicated by mor-
bid flowers; and by Mr. Adriance, as caused
by a malign influence shed upon the
peach tree by the Lombardy poplar. Other
discreet observers have ascribed the
mortality to the ravages of the insect *Ege-
ria exitiosa*, infesting the trunk between
air and earth, at the point where the as-
cending and descending caudex unite.—
Some again think there is an epidemic in-
fluence, which has not yet reached the end
of its destructive term, invading the health
and destroying the life of the peach tree.
Whether the mortality is owing to either
of these causes, or to any other, it is quite
a calamity in the region around New-
York, and every place where its visitation
extends. The most approved rules a-
gainst the disorder, seem to be these; to
raise trees from the seed; to cull out the
best varieties of natural growth; to destroy
disordered trees, and to plant new fre-
quently, say once in five or other term of
years, according to circumstances.—N. Y.
Farmer.

Inundated Lands of the Mississippi.
The Commissioner of the General
Land Office has made report to the House
of Representatives in compliance with a
resolution of that body directing the Sec-
retary of the Treasury to "communicate to
the house any information in his posses-
sion, showing the quantity and quality of
the public lands in the state of Louisiana
which are rendered unfit for cultivation
from the inundations of the Mississippi, the
value of said lands when reclaimed, and the
probable cost of reclaiming them." Many
interesting facts are stated & a field open-
ed for a profitable application at some pe-
riod or other of the national finances, should
it be finally settled that the government
has the power of applying its energies to
internal improvements. Whether at this
time, with immense tracts of wild and uncul-
tivated lands in possession of the govern-
ment and for sale, it can be deemed judicious
to commerce so stupendous a project as
that of reclaiming four million of acres of
inundated lands, may be questionable. But
that it will be done at some future day we
have no doubt. In favour of immediate
attention to the subject, it may perhaps be
said that comparatively a small part of the
public lands are suited to the growth of the
sugar cane; a production of immense value,
and which the rich, alluvial-inundated lands
of the Mississippi are finally calculated to
produce. Consequently such lands, when
reclaimed, (and about 400,000 acres have
been, by individual enterprise,) are worth
100 dollars per acre. It is stated that the
Mississippi is the muddiest river in the
world, and deposits its muddy particles
with great rapidity: its waters hold in so-
lution not less than one sixteenth part of
their bulk of alluvial matter. An inunda-
tion of sixteen inches depth over a tract of
level land, when drawn off, will leave one
inch depth of alluvial matter—a process
which by means of dikes and embankments
can be repeated at pleasure at high water,
which must render the lands of Louisiana
inexhaustibly fertile. The body of land
already reclaimed is stated to be the most
productive of any lands in the U. States,
and will be in a very short period, if it is
not at present, as productive as any other
known tract of country of equal extent.

The alluvial plain of Louisiana, like
that of Egypt has been created by the de-
posits from the waters of immense and
overflowing rivers; and like the plain of E-
gypt once no doubt inundated like the
lands of the Mississippi, the latter can be
reclaimed by the labor and ingenuity of
man, and rendered the garden of the
world, capable of sustaining a population of
two millions and a half of human souls.
The depth of the Mississippi is from 120
to 200 feet, which immense volume of wa-
ter is hurried to its various outlets into the
Gulf of Mexico with great rapidity, and its
divided channels lessened to a very mod-
erate depth. The plan proposed for less-
ening the inundation of the public lands,
embraces the idea of removing the obstruc-
tions to the discharge of the water, and fa-
cilitating by every possible means their
passage to the ocean.—N. Y. Statesman.

Unexpected Good Fortune.—A few days
ago a poor weaver in Manchester, named
David Lindsay, fell heir to an estate of
about £300,000, by the decease of an un-
cle, Col. Lindsay, of the Mount, near Cu-
par Fife, in Scotland. When the letter
arrived, announcing this windfall to David,
and enclosing £150 to defray the expenses
of his journey, with his wife and three
children, to his country seat, he was sitting
at his breakfast of butterless bread and
sugarless coffee. The demand of the post-
man, "4s. 9d." completely stunned David,
for his whole stock was 2s. A neighbor,
however, assisted David in raising the
wind. David's first question after reading
the letter, was, "what the D— can I
do wi' a' this siller?" He has, however,
set out on his journey to the North.

A Discovery.—It is said that the book
of Jasher, mentioned in Joshua, has been
discovered ever since the Babylonish cap-
tivity. In this book, says Mr. Noah, we
shall find the particulars of Joshua's com-
manding the sun to stand still. The same
editor gives the titles of several books,
mentioned in the Bible, which he thinks
may be recovered in Persia, viz.—'Book
of the Acts of Solomon,' 'Book of the
Chronicles of the Kings of Judah,' 'Book
of Samuel the Seer,' 'Book of Nathan
the Prophet,' 'Book of Gad the Seer,'
'The Visions of Iddo the Seer,' 'Book of
Shemiah the Prophet,' 'Book of Jehu.'—
The reason which he assigns for these
books being in Persia, is that some Jews
liked the Government of Cyrus, and re-
mained, while others went away in too
much haste to carry their books!

The Rochester Daily Advertiser and
Telegraph thus speaks of the metropolis:
"The city of New-York is a nation in
every thing connected with its municipal
affairs. Its multifarious interests—its
power, finances, wealth and official patron-
age, all give a consequence to the adminis-
tration of its affairs, scarcely second in the
eyes of the whole people, to the state le-
gislation itself. Who can contemplate the
exhibit of its financial concerns, as gath-
ered from the annual report of the city com-
ptroller, without subscribing to the remark!"

After giving an abstract from the re-
port, the editor continues:—
"Such is the city of New-York, whose
prosperity is sure evidence of the prosper-
ity of the country of whose produce it is
the general mart. We rejoice in her pros-
perity, in her increase and in her fatness.
If she sickens her malady must affect the
arteries, through which the life-blood of bu-
siness has its current, of a wide extended
country; and the disease strikes home and
will be felt from Sag Harbor to Ste. Marie;
in the forges of the Green Mountains and
the glass house at Pittsburgh. And so
likewise her health gives a clearer note to
the hum of industry along the canals, and,
in the eyes of the adventurous mariner of
the lakes, fresh color to the sky that cur-
tains the horizon of our inland seas."

TURKISH OFFICERS.—The titles ap-
plied to the various Turkish officers, being
entirely different from those of any other
European nation, are frequently not un-
derstood. For the benefit of such as need
the information, we give the following ex-
planation of some of the titles which most
frequently occur in the accounts of Tur-
kish affairs. The *Grand Seigneur* or *Sul-
tan*, is the chief ruler, corresponding with
the Emperors of other nations. The
Reis Effendi is the Secretary of State, or
Prime Minister. The *Divan* is a grand
council of the principal officers of the em-
pire, answering to the cabinet councils of
England or America. The *Mufti* is the
officer at the head of the religious affairs
of the government, the support of the Ma-
hometan religion being closely interwoven
into their political system. The *Grand
Vizier* is the head of the military depart-
ment, and on extraordinary occasions,
commands the armies in person. *Pacha*
(pronounced *Pashaw*) is a title given to
the governors of provinces, and sometimes,
perhaps, to those holding subordinate com-
mands. It is, however, a title of great
dignity, and is conferred only on those who
are highly distinguished. The *Captain
Pacha*, or as we frequently see it spelled,
Capitan Pacha, is the commander in chief
of the fleet and naval forces.—Prov. Sub.

A horrible development has been made
in Edinburgh, of the existence of a house
whereat passers by were decoyed and then
murdered, in order to sell the bodies to the
surgeons. Two persons, a man and his
wife, concerned in it, were arrested and
tried, and one of them confessed to a series
of murders. Sentence of death was passed
upon the man, William Burke. There
were two others, Hare and his wife, who
were implicated in a similar transaction
who were used as witnesses.

Ohio Hemp and Flax Company.—A
bill for incorporating a Company with this
title is before the Legislature of Ohio. It
is contemplated to purchase about 500 ac-
res of land near Cleveland, and to
erect at navigation depths the necessary
buildings. It is intended that the main
establishment for the culture of the hemp,
should be near Columbus or the Canal,
and should be superintended by Russians,
whose experience will enable the company
effectually to rival the Russian hemp, and
to secure the patronage of the Navy, and
our shipping merchants. At this point,
works for the extensive manufacture of
bale rope, &c. will be erected. It is con-
templated that the flax establishment shall
be as near Cincinnati as practicable where
sail-cloth shall be manufactured.—West-
ern Int.

He that does not give his son a trade or
a profession, learns him to be a knave, and
perhaps a thief. This, more especially
holds good as respects the children of the
poor. Poor children that are brought up
neither to a trade, nor any regular occu-
pation, are laid under a sort of necessity to
become rogues for a livelihood.

Indulging passion in children, is thick-
ly sowing the seeds of crime, and storing
up many sources of unhappiness. Yester-
day a boy, in one of our mathematical
schools, passionately, and with great vio-
lence, threw a pair of compasses at another
boy of the name of Hart; the sharp
points of the compasses struck against the
left temple of the boy, and penetrating to
the brain, caused death in a few minutes.
The youth, who had left his parents but a
few hours, in the vigor of health, was re-
turned to them a corpse!! What a melan-
choly and heart-rending event! Would not
our schoolmasters do well to detail the facts
of this case to their scholars, and accompa-
ny them with suitable reflections and ad-
vice?—Philad. Press.

Washington correspondents state, that
Gen. Scott has not left Washington, nor
has he placed his resignation in the hands
of a friend, as heretofore stated.—N. Y. P.

In the Senate of the U. States, Mr.
McKinley has presented a protest from the
Legislature of Alabama against the Tariff.

Flies.—Foulson's Advertiser contains a
communication which states, that some flies
which had found their way into a bottle of
spirits of wine, and apparently drank them-
selves to death, were taken out in a lifeless
state, and buried amidst a heap of warm
wood ashes. In a few minutes they were
seen starting from the ashes, shaking off
the dust from their wings, and flying about
as brisk as ever!

The mail stage between New-York and
Albany was lately overturned and precipi-
tated down a precipice, rolling over and over
several times. Gov. Van Ness of Vermont
was in the stage at the time; but so much
had he become accustomed to turning acci-
dents, that he received no injury.—Am. Adv.

Several individuals, in different parts of
the country, have been claiming the credit of
being the first to propose General Jackson as
a candidate for the Presidency. This has in-
duced the editor of the Philadelphia U. S.
Gazette to make the following statement:

"As early as the year 1816, the writer of
this article was in company with several gen-
tlemen from Nashville and its vicinity, then
in this city purchasing merchandise. The
conversation frequently turned upon the char-
acter and services of General Jackson. After
some very free remarks one day at the din-
ner table, upon some acts that had been im-
puted to the General, one of the company—
we believe he had been a member of Gen.
Jackson's military family in New Orleans,
observed—"Gentlemen, you mistake the
character and qualifications of the General;
nor is it probable that you will ever under-
stand them, until he is 'President of the
United States.'" The Philadelphians expressed
much astonishment at the idea so seriously
advanced, but the gentleman insisted upon it.
"So true," said he, "as there is a sun in the
heaven so true will Gen. Jackson be President
of the United States."

The bird of Jove.—Two large black E-
agles, driven from their eyrie probably by the
late severe weather, were killed last week
near Morris' Cove, on the East Haven shore
of our harbour, by Capt. Abijah Pardee.—
They were male and female. The former
measured eight feet two inches from the ex-
tremity of one wing to that of the other,
three feet two inches from head to tail, and
weighed nearly 15 pounds. The other, was
somewhat smaller. Capt. P. attempted to
take the male alive, having brought him down
with a broken wing, but he showed fight, and
attacked his assailant with so much vigor that
he was obliged to dispatch him to secure the
conquest. They have been exhibited in town,
and were two powerful and noble birds.

N. Haven Her.

Some idea of the immense extent of the
Mauch Chunk Coal Mines may be formed
from the following report of the Committee
appointed by the Legislature of N. York to
view the Morris Canal and inclined planes:—
"On Thursday night, 4th December, the
Committee lodged at Bethlehem. On Friday
they proceeded to Mauch Chunk. On Satur-
day, 6th Dec. they went on the inclined plane
to the coal field of the Lehigh Company. The
day was spent in examining the extent of the
coal, and manner of transporting it to the
shute or landing upon the Lehigh. The
whole top of the mountain, except a few feet
upon the surface of the earth, is a coal bed,
already ascertained to be many miles in ex-
tent, and in depth has been explored more
than forty feet, the coal still of a good qual-
ity, and most probably extends to the base of
the mountain, which is nine hundred feet high
and may in a manner be considered as inex-
haustible."

There was a ball at Providence on the eve-
ning of Friday last, when the great snow
storm commenced, and as the music and
dancing continued till a late hour on the suc-
ceeding morning, when the drifts were heaped
up mountain high, the gentlemen were obli-
ged to perform that duty which could not be
done by horses and carriages. The ladies
were mounted on the backs of their gallants,
and a picture was described not unlike that
described in one of the dreams of Addison's
Spectator, where the females came out of a
besieged city, lugging upon their shoulders
whatever they were most anxious to preserve
from ruin. The lovers, it is said, were often
obliged to put down their precious little bur-
dens in the snow banks, that they might "take
them up better."

The State of Rhode Island now contains
139 cotton factories, and 20 woolen factories.
The towns of Warwick and Smithfield each
contain 20 cotton factories.